

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 48. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and .5 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fractional townships 53 to 59 inclusive, in range 19 township 53 20 48 to 52 and fractional township 53 21, 22, 23 48 to 52

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 26 & 27 51 to 55 14 & 15 51 to 55

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 13 53 to 56 14 & 15 51 to 55

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. August 7-30t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now in the territory of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz:

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No. 1 and 2 South of the base line in 234 56 1 and 2 North Ranges 234 56 3 North 345

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 3 south 2 3 4 5 4 south 3 5 south 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 south 4 5 6 11 south 4 5 6 12 south 3

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by JOHN GARDNER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map. June 24-20t.

Notice.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Adam McFeeters, a colored man's shop, 7 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester road, on the night of the 16th instant, a BLACK HORSE, 15 or 16 hands high, eight or nine years old last spring, with hind legs on a blind bridle, shod all round, shoes a little worn, some white hairs in his face, a natural trotter, no brand remembered. TEN DOLLARS will be given by me for the horse, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the horse and thief.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

Fayette Co'ty. Nov. 20, 1818-3*

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Kirtley, living 5 miles west of Nicholasville, one BAY MARE, 9 or 10 years old, four white feet, 14 1/2 hands high, star in her forehead, scar in the right buttock—Appraised to \$55, 1st August, 1818.

Nov. 13-2t

POETRY.

A MAN IN LOVE.

BY LADY MARY W. MONTAGUE.
The man who feels the dear disease,
Forget himself, neglects to please;
The crowd avoids and seeks the groves,
And much he thinks when much he loves;
Press'd with alternate hope and fear,
Sighs in her absence, sighs when she is near.
The gay, the fond, the fair, the young,
Those trifles pass unseen along.
To him a pert, insipid throng,
But most he shuns the vain coquette,
Contentless her false affectation,
The minstrel's sound, the flowing bowl,
Oppress and hurt the amorous soul.
'Tis solitude alone can please,
And give some intervals of ease;
He feeds the soft distemper there,
And fondly courts the distant fair;
To balls, the silent shade prefers,
And hates all other charms but hers.
When thus your absent swain can do,
CELIA, you may believe him true.

BY LORD BYRON.
And wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet Lady, speak those words again,
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so;
I would not give thy bosom pain.

My heart is sad—my hopes are gone—
My blood runs coldly through my breast;
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.

And yet, methinks, a beam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine;
And for a while my sorrow ceases,
To know that heart hath felt for mine.

O Lady! blessed be that tear,
It falls for one that cannot weep;
Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eyes no tears may steep.

Sweet Lady! once my heart was warm—
With every feeling soft as thine;
But beauty's self has ceased to charm
A wretch—created to repine!

Then wilt thou weep when I am low?
Sweet Lady! speak those words again!
Yet, if they grieve thee, say not so;
I would not give thy bosom pain.

JOHN MASON WILLIAMS.

Who lately died on Long Island, has been known in the literary world for more than 30 years, under the name which he prefixed to some of the severest satirical poetry that the English language has produced, of ANTHONY PASQUIN. Mr. Williams was a man of excellent education, and his genius and taste early in life introduced him to society, which, however envious, and however sought, is the least likely to promote happiness or to endure, while its example and its fascination too frequently contaminate what might be otherwise good and great. Among his associations were one celebrated and dissipated Lord Berrymore and the reigning regent of England.—His special profession was that of literature, for which he relinquished his early destination in the inn of court; and his intercourse with the fashionable world of London gave him opportunities, by which he was enabled to range with an unsparing vehemence and wit on all subjects which excited his dislike or his indignation.—His poem, called "The Children of Thespis," suspended for a time the conversation and interest of readers, and talkers, and players and critics, on every other subject; and his "Pin Basket to the Children of Thespis," equally poetical and severe, was considered as a poetical tomahawk, which cut down every thing it aimed at.

The caprices of those who, by arbitrary rank, were his superiors, but in intellect his inferiors, involved him in disputes, where he discovered too late that talents, and education, and self respect, could not secure him, unless he debase himself to them. He revolted; and was involved in successive difficulties for more than twenty years. He had finally fixed upon the United States as his ultimate home; and found a grave at the moment when he was about planning a retired life to be devoted to agriculture as a pursuit, and useful literature as a recreation. He has left a widow, but no children.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We observe in the Philadelphia papers an advertisement, inviting an assemblage of those stockholders of the Bank of the United States, who are opposed to an undue influence, in the choice of Directors, by persons resident in the city of Baltimore! The jealousy which here peeps out in relation to the influence of the Baltimoreans, appears with a very ill grace on the part of the city of Philadelphia, which has the parent bank located there, and has nine-tenths of the directors amongst its citizens—and is about to have half a million of dollars expended in its precincts, in the erection of a building for the purpose of adorning its streets. This is a species of undue influence, of which the Baltimoreans might justly say—"If we have the honor, you have the profit."

FROM THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

CINCINNATI BANKS.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, the Committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the causes which have induced the Banks of this town to suspend the payment of specie, submitted a Report, which, after some amendment, was agreed to, as follows:

THE REPORT.

The undersigned Committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, convened at the hotel, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes, which led to the suspension of specie payments by the State Banks at this place, beg leave to report: That they have, as far as the time given them, and their imperfect knowledge of that part of political economy referred to them, would permit, endeavored to investigate the subject, and ascertain whether any sufficient reasons existed for the late measure adopted by the Banks.

It appears to your Committee, from the investigation they have been enabled to make, that a variety of causes have combined to produce that effect, some of which they will enumerate.

At the close of the late war with Great Britain, the Banks of this place had issued a large amount of paper, in accommodating the citizens of this town and neighborhood, and in advances made to government, to enable them to carry on the war in this quarter, not more, however, than in the ordinary course of banking business, they would have been able to have redeemed in specie, without being reduced to the necessity of calling in their debts so rapidly as to occasion distress to their debtors. The Bank paper of this place, at the time alluded to, composed all the circulating medium of this district of country.

In the winter of 1815-16, Congress established by law, a Bank of the United States, with power to erect branches in the different states; and in the spring of 1817, a branch commenced business in this place. The effect produced by this event has been altogether different from what was anticipated by the most intelligent among us; instead of benefiting the community, and relieving them from the embarrassments under which they then labored, by adding to the circulating medium of the country it has had a tendency to increase those embarrassments, by withdrawing it from circulation. The balance of trade has at all times been against the western country, our imports always far exceeding our exports; this, however, in the former state of things, was not very sensibly felt by the Banks, their own paper being carried to the eastward, and only returned to them in the ordinary course of business. Upon the establishment of the Branch Bank, an almost total change, in this respect, took place. By an order of the Mother Bank, the Branch was restricted in its receipts, to the paper of the Banks of this place, two or three other State Banks, its own paper, and specie.

In this state of things, the State Bank paper being below par at the eastward in consequence of the balance of trade being against us, the paper of the Branch was diligently sought for, by all those who were either indebted, or wished to make purchases over the mountains, and the Bank paper of the town, being almost the only circulating medium, was collected and exchanged at the Branch for the United States' Bank paper.—The loans also, made from the Branch, could only be paid in this paper, while at the same time, the receiver of public monies was restricted in his receipts, to the money taken by the Branch, and which was by him immediately transferred to it.

The Branch paper, issued here, was also collected by the merchants and carried to the eastward, all of which was redeemed by the Mother Bank; so that our institutions had no other means of redeeming their paper from the Branch, than by paying them in specie.

In consequence also of the State Bank paper being under par at the eastward, a number of individuals have been constantly engaged, for the sake of gain, in purchasing it up, returning it to the Banks, and drawing the specie from them, which they have carried over the mountains and sold at an advance; and by thus removing the specie from the country, rendered it more difficult for the Banks to obtain specie to redeem their paper with. Another source of the speedy return of the paper of this place, has been the great number of new banks, that have been established in its neighborhood during the past year; the principal part of whose specie capital has been, directly or indirectly, drawn from this place.—From these causes, the paper of the State Banks has been returned upon them with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of banking institutions, inasmuch, that in the space of less than two years, they have actually withdrawn from circulation two-thirds of the whole amount of paper issued by them, and accumulated a heavy debt against them at the United States Bank.

These causes, however, would not alone, in the opinion of your Committee, be sufficient to justify the Banks in the measures they have adopted. But in addition to this, the United States Bank has recently required the Banks to pay up the whole amount of the debt due by them to the Branch, and have at the same time restricted the Branch, in its receipts, to United States paper, and specie; and the receiver of public monies has also been laid under the same restrictions. This order of the United States

Bank does not appear to your Committee to have been predicated upon a necessity for supplying the Branch with specie, to enable it to redeem its paper in this place, but for the purpose of raising a fund, by which to meet the increased demand for specie upon the United States Bank in Philadelphia, and other eastern cities.

It is well known that almost the whole of the specie that has been had and used in Europe, the United States, and West Indies, has been supplied from the mines of South America, and that for more than five years past, the provinces of Spain have been in a state of insurrection, in consequence of which, for that length of time, but little has been added to the then supply of specie circulating medium; while the drain of this article from Europe and the United States, for the East India trade, has been as considerable as at any former period. This trade can only be carried on in specie, as no articles are ever transported from these countries to the East Indies, and sold for specie, by which it might be returned.

The constant tendency, therefore, of this trade has been to diminish, and that rapidly, too, the quantity of specie in these countries.

This diminution is abundantly evinced by the premium offered for specie, both in Europe and the United States; specie in Europe being at 12 per cent. advance, and in the United States from 6 to 9 per cent.

From the cursory view your Committee have been enabled to take of the matter submitted to them, they are led to conclude, that the Banks of this place are justified by the pressure of circumstances, in suspending specie payments; because, in the opinion of your Committee, this measure of the United States Bank, aided by the operation of brokers, would have, in a short time, transferred to the eastern cities the whole of the specie circulating medium of the western country. Your Committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, sufficient cause exists for the suspension of specie payments by the State Banks of this place; and that, our confidence in their solvency being still unimpaired, we will continue to give currency to their Notes.

WM. CORRY, Chairman.

MICHAEL T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

After the Town Meeting held on the 12th inst. had received the Report relating to the suspension of specie payments, which will be found in this day's paper, the following resolutions were offered to the meeting, and adopted.

On motion—Resolved, That the private Bank of John H. Platt & Co. is, in the opinion of this meeting, entitled to the support of the public, for the following reasons:

- 1st. An entire confidence in the ability of Mr. Platt to redeem his paper.
- 2d. The undoubted security of his paper, from a very large and productive real estate.
- 3d. The public spirit of Mr. Platt, in appropriating his money to the improvement of the town and country, and the establishment of useful manufactures, has been such as evidently to entitle him to the support of an intelligent people.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

A BROAD VIEW

OF OUR SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

The electioneering contest being now over, we mean to devote a little more of our time to subjects which are likely to attract much of the public interest. The affairs of South America, from their importance, will claim not a little of our attention. It has been our earnest wish to give correct information on this head; as it would be no gratification to us to mislead. We have earnestly espoused the cause of the patriots; but on general and liberal principles, without regard to private interests or feelings; neither of which can have the slightest influence over us. Pursuing this course, we have avoided, as far as was practicable, giving opinions on the subject of the local differences existing in the republics of the South, from a belief that it was not of much importance to the world, who were immediate agents in effecting the independence of those countries, provided the cause seemed to prosper. Within the last twelve months, it has prospered in a most signal manner. Of the truth of this assertion there can be no question.

Some editors, however, have endeavored to enlist the feelings of the people of the United States, on one side or other of the parties in the patriot districts. At this distance from the scene of action, we would ask, is it possible for the people of the United States to adjust their differences, or decide between them? The inevitable consequence of introducing these disputes, is to disgust those who are disposed to be friendly to the patriots. They read contradictory accounts of the parties in those countries, and are bewildered by the confused ideas which they present. What could have been the opinions of our

friends abroad, during the revolutionary war, if of some them had espoused the cause of the disaffected in different parts of the Union—or during the last war, when our country was torn up by political disputes? There is no doubt that the picture of our dissensions would have discouraged our best friends.

Where was the necessity of decrying the government of Buenos Ayres? Was it for the purpose of producing an effect on the minds of the people of the United States, in favor of the cause of South American independence? If so, the authors were much mistaken; for, what has been the consequence? The enemies of South American independence have seized upon this, to argue that the people of that country are not entitled to our sympathies. So strange indeed is this course, that it is impossible to divine how any man of common sense, sincerely the advocate of the patriots, should commit such a blunder. A motive for such conduct there must be; at the bottom. Let us see if such may not be found.

How long is it, since some of the newspapers of this country enlisted themselves under the banners of particular parties in South America, instead of espousing the cause in general? It is not more than two years; and with respect to Buenos Ayres, since its declaration of independence. Were there none of these local disputes before that time? We heard but little of them; and why? because, then, nothing interested us much, except the cause of independence itself; we had neither sympathies for particular men, nor prejudices against others. These private, local, or party disputes, which have found their way into our newspapers, and have so much bewildered the public mind, commented with general Carrera, who formed partisans in this country. It is natural to suppose, that those who advanced him money, or who made contracts with him, should be interested in his fortunes. Carrera was disappointed in his plans, and, of course, those also who were engaged in them. His statements, and those of his friends, found their way into the public prints; and an attempt was made to enlist the American public in his quarrels. They wished to show, that the cause of South America was the cause of Carrera; that unless the government of Chili was in his hands, there were no hopes of success. What had we to do with this? If Carrera was placed at the head of the government of Chili, there is no doubt that those connected with him in this country, would be benefited; but if another could conduct the cause of independence as well, of what importance was it to us, that he should be set aside for Carrera? That there are persons interested in money matters with Carrera; that these were the advocates of Carrera, and have been engaged in decrying the present governments of Chili, and Buenos Ayres, we should like to see denied by the editor of the Baltimore Patriot and the Censor. Is it, then, from such interested sources, that we are to expect correct information with respect to leading men in South America? Can we place reliance on the statement of persons so deeply interested as General Carrera, or those who are connected with him! He has doubtless found personal and real friends in this country; but these are easily distinguished from those who had nothing in view but speculation. We say without hesitation, that we ought to look to the great cause of South America; and not to the fortunes of any individual embarked in it. Facts have proved, that that cause has prospered more without Gen. Carrera, than with him; of what importance is it, then, that he should be at the head of the government? Suppose it had been agreed between him and certain speculators, that in case his ambition should be gratified through their aid, they should be permitted to introduce goods free of duties for a certain number of years?—Here would be a very rational motive indeed; and they might be excused for resorting to every means to effect this purpose. But, of what consequence, we again ask, is this to the great cause of South American independence? We cannot conceive that it could be of the least importance. We have no objection to our merchants seeking commercial advantages, although our government has declared its intentions to receive none; but we cannot but think they go too far, when they intermeddle with the internal politics of the patriot governments, and endeavor to give the direction of them to such men as may best suit their purposes. Such a design might, at first blush, appear extravagant; but what is there so extravagant for avarice to attempt? Suppose they should succeed in convincing the people of the United States, that those in power in South America at present are traitors, villains, sold to the British, the Spaniards, or Portuguese; or any thing else that may tend to bring them into entire discredit in this country; that without the removal of those obnoxious men, there is no hope; what then will be the consequence? Why, the governments of South America will not be acknowledged, and the people of the South A-

merican republics are to be told, that unless they dismiss those men, and receive others more popular in the United States, we shall take no step in their favor! Whether or not this would have its desired effect, in combination with other artifices more direct, it would yet be sufficient to tempt avaricious men. We may be told that pure disinterested patriotism is the motive. We have been struck with the difference between the course pursued, by those who advocated the French revolution, (until its excesses became so revolting that none could close his eyes upon them) and many of those who now profess to be the advocates of South American independence. All must admit, that no such scenes of blood have taken place among the patriots; that their internal disputes have been marked with an extraordinary degree of mildness; that the few instances of oppression, which have been carefully exhibited to our view, if oppression at all, are exceptions to the justice and humanity of the government in general.

The next subject which was taken up by some of our newspapers, was the case of the persons banished from Buenos Ayres. These persons were banished from that place, by the Supreme Director, for reasons of state, with the sanction of the committee of Congress near his person (the congress being then a thousand miles off, at Tucuman) and afterwards sanctioned by the Congress itself. The peace and safety of the state, are the motives alleged by the Supreme Director, in his manifesto, drawn forth on the occasion; and his not bringing them to trial, and exposing them to the loss of life, is stated by him to have been through motives of humanity to their innocent families. We do not mean to enter into a discussion of the question, whether any state of society, or any circumstances, could justify such measures. Had such an act been done by Ferdinand, or any absolute monarch, it would have been regarded as in the usual course of despotism; perhaps as an act of humanity. In a republic, it forms an exception, if unjust and arbitrary; but when the constituted authorities declare it to be otherwise, whom are we to believe—the sufferers, or the government of their country? The last would undoubtedly be entitled to the most attention, should we undertake to decide at all; which we do not consider necessary. Let the unfortunate men be received and protected, and in turn let them remain peaceable and quiet. We would even go further; let them openly enlist the feelings of the people of this country, if they can; but let this be in their own names, that we may be able to judge of the degree of credibility to be attached to what they state; not by anonymous paragraphs, calculated to deceive the public into a belief that they proceed from various sources, and from unbiassed persons.—The fact is, that the greater part of what has appeared in the newspapers, on the subject of South American affairs, unfavorable to the existing governments there, is well known to have proceeded from Carrera, and the exiles from Buenos Ayres, either directly or indirectly. These complaints ought perhaps to have been reserved for their own country; all the effect produced by them here, has evidently been most unfavorable to the patriot cause. They have furnished powerful arguments to its enemies, and have damped the zeal of its real friends. To have given currency to the abuse levelled at the constituted authorities of their country, was not the mode of procuring for it aid or countenance; and could only be gratifying to the most sordid of human feelings. A man of noble and elevated mind would, under such circumstances, forget his own wrongs, to vindicate the character of his country; for, by natural reasoning, foreign nations look upon the government, especially in republics, as the people. We have heard it said, by a federal gentleman who was in England during the late war, that although he could join the most violent in the abuse of Mr. Madison, while in this country; yet, some how or other, he could not bear to hear his name disrespectfully mentioned while abroad.—Suppose they should succeed in bringing the government of their country into utter disgrace; what disposition should we feel towards it? Would the matter be mended by another revolution at Buenos Ayres? They have had revolutions enough.

Some of the exiles had no sooner reached this country, than they were taken by the hand, by the same persons who had espoused the cause of Carrera. They clubbed their stock of complaints with those of the general; and they were in a fair way of exciting universal abhorrence through this country, towards the principal persons at present entrusted with the management of affairs in Chili and in Buenos Ayres. The exiles stated, that a revolution was on the point of breaking out in Buenos Ayres; that if this took place, the enemies of Carrera would of course go down, and they themselves would assume the reins of government. Should these things happen, great advantages would of course be held out to their friends in the United States; not to the people of the United States;

but to commercial speculators. Papers were written for the purpose of enlisting the feelings of our countrymen in their favor; inflammatory writings were printed in Baltimore, and circulated in Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of rousing the people to another revolution; and three of the exiles were actually sent to La Plata at the expense of individuals in Baltimore, for the purpose of hastening the work. It may be said, that this was but an act of humanity, of disinterested kindness, to these unfortunate men; but every one is at liberty to draw his own inferences from the facts. Two of the exiles, Chicla and Pagola, are now in Montevideo with general Carrera and Lara, living under the protection of the Portuguese; a third, Agrelo, is in prison at Buenos Ayres. The circumstances under which he came there, are well known. This act may not be thought of a nature interfering with the interior policy and concerns of a foreign government; it was—but humane to send them back to the country, from which they had been cruelly expelled, and where they had hopes of getting into power, by a revolution! It is a fact, however, that the same North Americans who were thus undermining the authority of the existing governments of those countries, were engaged in writing to Pueyrredon and San Martin the most complimentary letters, expressing their wishes for their success, and offering their services! This, to be sure, is only a proof of great impartiality. Yet, in both these matters, there may be a difference of opinion.

Another subject, closely connected with the former, is the extravagant eulogies on the chieftain Artigas. Is it pretended that we ought to acknowledge his government? Surely no reasonable man can recommend such a measure. But as he is preferred by certain editors to all the other governments of South America, that of Commodore Ayry not excepted, of course those which are less respectable cannot be recognized; Buenos Ayres and Chili are, therefore, not to be recognized! The eulogists of Artigas are the same persons who eulogize Carrera and the exiles of Buenos Ayres; and probably for the same reasons. It is the god Plutus, under the disguise of patriotism; money, money is what they are seeking for. The trade of Spain had almost disappeared, partly on account of the number of patriot cruisers; or was transferred to English, American, or Portuguese bottoms; and principally on account of the state of her colonies; there was no longer any thing for privateers and privateer owners to prey upon.—What was to be done? simply, to engage the government of Buenos Ayres in a war with the Portuguese, contrary to its plainest policy, for the mere purpose of gratifying their insatiable avarice.—Why was such a war contrary to the policy of Buenos Ayres? Because it has as much as it can do, to combat the Spaniards in the provinces of Upper Peru, the seat of war for the last eight years, and to repel the invasions of Chili. A war with the Portuguese would operate as a most seasonable diversion in favor of Spain. Besides, what would be the situation of Buenos Ayres, if its commerce was cut off by the Portuguese, whose naval superiority enables them to command the river La Plata. Perhaps the English would interfere in their behalf; this would be their only hope.

In South America there are three republics, upon which the eyes and hopes of free America are fixed; Venezuela, Buenos Ayres and Chili. The two former are situated, one on the north, the other on the south side of Brazil; and it is obviously their interest, at the present moment at least, to maintain a state of neutrality with that power, if they can. The countries under the government of Buenos Ayres and Chili are of vast extent and importance; and contain between two and three millions of souls.—What can those editors mean who would wish to fix our attention exclusively on Artigas, who is at the head of a revolted portion of the people of the country, not a twentieth in point of numbers, and contributing nothing to the general cause? This is surely not the cause of South American emancipation that these men are supporting. Are nineteen-twentieths of the country to yield to the ambition of one man? What if some leader in Vermont, during our revolutionary war, declaring himself the true patriot, and all the rest false, should have found persons in France, to say that all the other states should be placed under the direction of the chieftain of the Green Mountain Boys? According to the admission of those who advocate Artigas, he is a man of very limited capacity, and commands a kind of people very little beyond our Indians. What are we ultimately to expect from him or his people? He can never be called to preside over the destinies of the United Provinces of La Plata. It is said that his intentions are good; and that these good intentions justify the arbitrary and uncontrolled power which he possesses; and which, being submitted to by his people, is therefore lawful. According to our democratic notions, arbitrary power, under no circumstances, deserves approbation, when it constitutes the basis of government. Napoleon elected emperor was little more respectable in our estimation, than if he had been born emperor. Admitting, however, that the intentions of Artigas are good, in revolting from the government of Buenos Ayres; which is the more rational and just, that he should yield to the other provinces, or that they should all yield to his wishes? We once knew a journeyman who could not agree with his brethren, and declared that he never knew eleven such obstinate men in his life! What could have been the consequence if every local chieftain in the U-

nited Provinces, had set himself up as the standard of patriotism, and had not only withheld his aid from the common cause, but had stood in open arms against his countrymen. How would this have done during our revolutionary war? We should not have had a country; and it is principally owing to such conduct in the chieftains of South America, that their success has been retarded.

The present governments of Buenos Ayres and Chili have been busily traduced in this country, by a league composed of the adherents of Carrera, of the exiles, of the privateersmen, and of the Spaniards. The former actuated by passion, or thirst for plunder; the latter alarmed by the success of those governments, and by the danger of their acquiring a character in the world and engaging the sympathies of this country. Can any one suppose that it is from Artigas that Spain has any fear of the safety of her American possessions, or from what may grow out of the expedition of Ayry, whose first, perhaps only object is plunder? We have no objections to their being considered as auxiliaries to the great cause; but we have no idea of seeing the governments of South America cried down, merely for their sakes.—Venezuela, Buenos Ayres and Chili, are these governments; and we hope to see them subdue their enemies the Spaniards, or the Portuguese, should they become openly such; and we hope the American public will not be misled by men who have taken pains to deceive, for the purpose of furthering their private views. We hope that the next session of congress will tear off the mask of friendship from interested speculators.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE MANTLE CENSOR.

FROM VENEZUELA.

We received at a late hour last evening, interesting letters and the *Correo del Orinoco*, to the middle of August—we have only had time to translate for this number of the Censor, the following toasts, drank at a late public dinner at Angostura. We give them as indications of public feeling; also, the translation of some observations on the navigation of the Orinoco, which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the commercial and sea-faring community.

1. The President of the United States—chief magistrate of a free people.—We tender him the homage of sincere goodwill.
2. The Supreme Chief of Venezuela, and the people he represents—a happy consummation of all their wishes.
3. The people of Venezuela, "free, sovereign and independent"—Their gallant struggle for the rights of man, constitutes their best right to rank with nations.
4. The brave Margaritians—invincible champions of the new world—you richly deserve a new title. *New Spartans*, all hail!
5. To the memory of the intrepid patriots who have fallen in their country's cause—Martyrs of liberty! we cherish your example; the world resounds your fame—posterity will enjoy the prize of your valor.
6. Our brothers of North America—They have reached the goal; we (in full gallop) are in sight of it. Let there never be a greater difference between us!
7. All America, and all her tribes—one continent, one cause, one people—its various altars adoring the same Divinity.
8. A miracle not fabulous—The light has risen in the West, to dispel the darkness brought from the East.
9. The people of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—Conspicuous in the arts, renowned in arms—fidelity to them, and amity with them.
10. Retributive justice—The freemen of South America, by asserting their own rights, avenge the wrongs of the aborigines.
11. *Mene Tekel!* The vampire sovereignty for three centuries of atrocity, is doomed to an eternity of infamy.
12. The *guerra a la muerte*—abhorrent to the truly brave, but forced upon them by the minions of despotism—*Extermination to the cause!* discontinuance to the effect.
13. The end of our labors—The dominion of peace will repair the devastations of war—when the expulsion of the tyrants allows us to shut the door of Janus.
14. The primary art of Agriculture—It is a primary duty to promote the vocation which converts the wilderness into a garden—"Speed the plough!"
15. Commerce and Navigation—Their activity, like the circulation of the blood, keeps national bodies in health and vigor.
16. The principles of civil liberty—the genuine Promethean fire, which warms man into new life, and prepares for new dignity—May it be inextinguishable!
17. Education, right of suffrage, and freedom of the press—the main pillars which sustain the temple of liberty—May no blind Sampson or Philistine ever pull them down.
18. The monsters who have desolated Venezuela, with the bloodhounds of despotism—For sake of human nature, let no historian mistake them for men!
19. Rational liberty to all the world—maugre the designs of the demagogue, and the perfidy of the apostate.

Extract of a letter from Angostura, in Venezuela, dated August 12, 1818.
"This government has received more supplies of arms and ammunition, in the last six weeks, than in three years before. It is under eternal obligation to British merchants, from whom they have received supplies, &c. to the amount of a million, as I conjecture. This timely relief absolutely propped the Patriots.

Their funds are doubtless very low; but it is hard to create means out of nothing, or call dormant property into play. Yet these will wrestle through the revolution and attain their end. This is enough. Any other enemy than Spaniards, must have crushed them long since. When they establish independence, and encourage emigration, they will improve their condition apace."

"British merchants here assert, that the duke of San Carlos, Spanish ambassador in London, has taken five ministerial gazettes into pay. I wonder whether other ambassadors in other countries do any thing at the same game."

"With respect to commerce, provisions and ammunition, are always valuable at high prices. The exports as yet, are few, as can be expected from a wilderness. Hides, cattle, mules, some tobacco, and tasajo, are all, or nearly all."

FROM CHILI.

Extract of a letter from Chili, in South America, dated

VALPARAISO, July 14.

"The memorable battle of Maypo may be said to have sealed the independence of Chili. The expedition under Osorio was the last and utmost struggle of the vice royalty of Peru to regain this country, and is said to have cost them not less than three millions of dollars. The prompt manner in which the Chilians turned out on this alarming occasion, when their infant liberty seemed suspended on the fate of a day, the decisive issue of the action, which ended in the complete overthrow and destruction of the Spanish arms, I conceive to be the best testimony of the patriotic feeling that now pervades every class of people in this state. The Ontario carried the news of this battle to Lima, which created there the utmost astonishment and despair. An expedition is now fitting out against Talcahuana and Lima. It is believed they will be an easy conquest to the Patriots, as they are becoming greatly distressed for bread, which heretofore has been supplied from Chili, and the patriot privateers cut off all supplies from the E. Indies."

Mr. Robinson, who came in the Columbus, is consul general for the U. S. for Peru, and left here for the city of Lima on the 14th June, in the Ontario. Judge Prevost followed him two days since in the British sloop of war Blossom.

The Ontario sailed twice from here for Columbia river, but returned the first time for the purpose of mediating for an exchange of prisoners between the Spaniards and Patriots. Captain Biddle has continued to make himself exceedingly popular with the Chilians, and our distinguished countrymen who are among them, are looked up to as their mentors in forming their new government, which as yet is little better than a military one. The British E. I. Company's ship Windham, arrived here at a most fortunate crisis for the owners of her, when the fate of the country appeared suspended upon the issue of the battle of Talca and Maypo, and an enemy's squadron blockading and ready to enter the port; she was immediately sold to the Patriots for the enormous sum of \$180,000, which was promptly paid by the merchants.—She was immediately fitted out as a Chilean Government frigate. She is now fitting for the expedition against Lima, and is commanded by Mr. John Higginson, of Boston. The Cumberland is also an old Indianman in the form of a line of battle ship, and is come to be sold, but it is doubtful whether the government will purchase her at any rate. The Ariel is a beautiful brig from Baltimore, pierced for 16 guns, and was recently sold to a privateering company for \$20,000, after a treaty of five months.

The British brig Lancaster Witch, is also fitted out as a patriot privateer, and sailed a few days since on a cruise. The Patriot squadron in the Pacific, will consist of the frigate Lautaro, 50 guns; Coquimbo, corvette (formerly the Avon of Boston) of 23 guns; brig Eagle, of 14 guns; and another beautiful one of 18 guns; besides the Horatio and Curioso, expected from the U. S.—Captain Wooster is offered an important command in the expedition."

FROM CARACAS.

We have been a long time without news from Venezuela, Caracas, &c. The defect is partly supplied by the following letter, from the New-York Columbian:

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Columbian, dated St. Croix, Oct. 22.

"This morning we had an arrival from Curacao, in ten days; I have conversed with a passenger, who informs that he left Lagaira only a fortnight since; they had, previous to his departure, received the information of the plains of Calabozo, being again in possession of the patriots; and, unless Morillo receives reinforcements to a very considerable extent, he will not be able to hold Caracas. He had made a requisition on the inhabitants for 200,000 dollars! 4,000 men! and 2,000 mules! The first and last they will supply him with; but he must look elsewhere for the men. The garrison at Porto Rico is too weak to afford the least assistance."

"A few days ago, previous to quitting St. Thomas for this place, I had the satisfaction to see a number of the friends to the cause embark for Margarita—amongst whom was Col. Marcan Montilla, a first rate officer. Gen. McGregor was daily expected to call off Port au Prince, at which place he will find a number of friends awaiting him. Camana is expected to be in possession of the patriots ere this."

"The Buenos Ayrean brig of war Irresistible, Com. Danicis, was spoken off the west end of Porto Rico on the 19th inst. in company with a schooner—all well."

"The Danes are terribly alarmed at a small schooner cruising betwixt this, St. Thomas and Crab Island: they are sending their government schooner out after her, with troops on board to act as marines. The probability is, should they come in contact, that the Danish vessel will not soon return."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CENSOR.

An arrival yesterday from Margarita, brings accounts that the campaign is opening with the best prospects for the patriot cause. Extensive supplies have been received of arms and ammunition, from British merchants. May God grant them intelligence and virtue to use them with honor and efficacy against the enemies of human freedom."

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

GENERAL CARRERA'S BROTHERS.

We have seen a proclamation of M. Luzuriaga, the Governor of the Province of Cuyo, one of the United Provinces of La Plata, dated at Mendoza, the 9th April, 1818, explaining the causes which produced the trial and execution of these unhappy young gentlemen. This document completely exculpates Pueyrredon from any concern or share in their execution. It states, as a fact fully ascertained and proved, that the Carrera's had planned a conspiracy, the object of which was to seize on the government of Cuyo, and to put to death the governor and several other persons in authority. Upon these charges they were brought to trial, and convicted on the 7th of April. It was the wish of the governor Luzuriaga to postpone their fate, until the sentence could be transmitted to Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of obtaining the determination of the Supreme Director, Pueyrredon.—But, such was the state of the public mind at Cuyo just before the victory of Maipu was known there, that the Judges, before whom the trial took place, pressed their immediate execution as a measure of precaution and necessity. They were accordingly executed on the 8th, the day after their trial—a fact which of itself is sufficient to acquit M. Pueyrredon of any odium which may be attached to the transaction; inasmuch as, from the great distance of Mendoza (1000 or 1200 miles) it was impossible for him to know of those proceedings, or to have made any interference in behalf of the persons convicted. We know, moreover, from indisputable authority, that, although the Director could not interfere with the local authorities of Mendoza, so as to prevent the trial, it was his intention, in case of their conviction, to exercise the power of pardon (with which he is vested) in their favor. This act of mercy was, however, prevented by the summary proceedings at Mendoza. Luzuriaga in his address to his fellow citizens pledges his life for the truth of his statement, and professes to hold himself responsible to them for the justice of his conduct. Before we close this article, it may not be useless to remark, that the practice observable in the government and leading characters of South America, of appealing to the people upon all great public occasions, in a rational and dispassionate manner, is an excellent symptom, which indicates at once a republican spirit in the rulers, and an increasing influence on the part of the people."

OUR NAVAL OFFICERS ABROAD.

WILMINGTON, DEL. NOV. 11.

We published, in the Watchman of the 14th ult. an article under the Paris head, to which the following extract of a letter is a satisfactory reply. The article in question purported to be a letter from Livourne, (the Italian for Leghorn) and contained some statements relative to the conduct of the officers of our squadron, which were by no means calculated to do them honor. It was our belief at the time that it was a fabrication, invented by envy and malice, to sully the character of our navy, and the following letter from a gentleman, whom we know to be a person of character and talents, confirmed the opinion. The calumny having had a wide circulation, justice demands that the refutation should be equally extensive.

Watchman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Italy to his friend in this vicinity, dated August 22, 1818.

"You will probably shortly see published in the American papers, 'an extract of a letter from Leghorn to some person in Paris,' which has appeared in a Paris paper, and which says, that the American squadron was lying in the Leghorn roads; that the officers had plenty of money and spent it freely; that they had taken country seats near the city, and were enjoying themselves very highly; that they had celebrated the anniversary of independence in great style—that after dinner the officers all got very gay, and threw overboard all their plate, &c. If all this is believed at home, our countrymen must entertain but a poor opinion of the character and demeanor of their officers abroad—but the truth is, as I understand, that there are a great many Englishmen in Leghorn, who endeavor to injure the character of the American navy officers as much as possible, nor do they hesitate to write falsehoods to further their views. The whole of the above may be explained in a few words. The officers expend probably greater sums in Leghorn than in any other port in the Mediterranean, in the purchase of marble, jewellery, &c. &c. all of which are procured of a much better quality and at a lower rate than in any other port. Many of them have orders from their friends at home; consequently they make a good many purchases. With respect to country houses,

none have been taken but the hospital, between which and the squadron there must necessarily be a great deal of intercourse when in port. The officers are extremely polite to strangers, and entertain them in a style which comports with their means, and commands a proper respect for the situations they hold."

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

DISTURBANCE AT MANCHESTER.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Sept. 2.

"This town has been in a sad state of confusion to-day.—In the forenoon, numerous bodies of the refractory cotton spinners, according to their daily custom, assembled about the factory of Messrs. Gray & Co. near Ancoats street, for the purpose of preventing any one from going to work there. Whilst parading round the factory about noon, the spinners assert that stones were thrown at them from the interior of the mill. How far this assertion is true, and whether it be not a report made by the spinners to justify their proceedings, I cannot ascertain. They, however, began to demolish the windows of the factory, broke numbers of them, and endeavored to force their way into the mill, by breaking open the gates and lower windows. The persons in the inside, who were armed, being alarmed for their own safety, as their lives would be in great danger if the assailants succeeded in entering the mill, fired upon them from the windows. Several of the mob were severely wounded. The number is not known, but it is generally stated as being about six or seven. Four have been brought to the Infirmary dangerously wounded: one of them mortally in the groin; another, report says, died almost immediately."

"The mob was repulsed by this spirited conduct, and Messrs. Gray & Co. had time to send to the magistrates for assistance, who speedily arrived with a party of dragoons and infantry. The number of people then assembled was very great, probably about ten or twelve thousand: some have estimated them at thirty thousand. The riot act was read, and after the expiration of the hour, the military suppressed the mob.—I have not heard of any being hurt by the soldiers in performing this duty."

"The aspect of affairs in this town and populous neighborhood daily becomes more gloomy. The principal part of the spinners remain as obstinate as ever. In addition to the spinners, the weavers have now 'turned out,' and they parade the streets in immense bodies of four or five thousand each. About five thousand were assembled at St. George's field, at the time of the attack upon Messrs. Gray & Co's factory, but had no connexion with that mob. They carried flags with inscriptions on them, that they would have 7s. in the pound advance in their wages. The Lancashire weavers generally possess a mind fearless of the consequences of any illegal acts they may be instigated to commit; and if they unite with the spinners, immense mischief may be committed by them."

"Already numbers of petty shop keepers, who have dealt entirely with the working classes, are almost ruined.—Landlords can get no rents, and dare not distrain."

"Eight o'clock, P. M.—I open my letter to say, that Mr. Norris, the police magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Withington, the boroughreeve, and a number of cavalry, are just gone at a full gallop to Messrs. Gray's factory, where it is reported, immense crowds are again assembled, threatening to fire the mill."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"On Wednesday afternoon the whole body of refractory cotton spinners in that place, joined by upwards of 10,000 men from Stockport, paraded the streets in the most menacing manner; and having repaired to the mill of Mr. Benjamin Gray, in which a number of the more peaceably disposed labourers had returned to work, they threatened to demolish it; and were actually proceeding to carry their threat into effect, when a body of military and police, who were stationed on the inside for the defence of the place, deemed it to be necessary to fire upon the aggressors. Five persons, the account states, were wounded, two of them mortally. An additional detachment of military having hastened to the spot, the multitude were dispersed without any further mischief. Their total number is estimated at 30,000."

NEW-YORK, NOV. 7.

The Times.—The departure of specie, the curtailment of bank discounts, and consequent pressure throughout the country, is calling the attention of the public to such measures as may alleviate the situations of those under temporary embarrassments. Great sacrifices have heretofore been made in various parts of this state on sales of real estate by execution. It is now proposed to petition our legislature to interpose in behalf of the debtor, and that his property should be fairly valued in the transfer to the creditor, instead of being sold at auction. This is said to be the practice in some of the eastern states, and the equitable mode of appraisal is found to shield the unfortunate debtor from the gripe of relentless speculators."

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10.

The circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland, commenced its session on Saturday last, the 7th of November. Present—Gabriel Duval, chief justice, and James Houston, associate judge.

Some of the grand jury not attending on that day, the court did not deliver their charge until Monday, yesterday.

After the chief judge had delivered the charge, Judge Houston stated, that during the vacation, a number of the National Intelligencer, containing an essay signed FRANKLIN, respecting the South American privateers, had been enclosed in a blank cover, and sent to him. His honor stated that that essay contained a paragraph which might be construed as a threat, and might have been, and probably was, intended as a threat. We do not remember the precise terms of that paragraph, but the amount of it was, that one who should condemn persons for engaging in the holy cause of assisting the Patriots of South America, could not long expect to live either as a judge or a man. His honor observed, that that paper could not have been sent to him with any good motive, and he spoke in terms of just and becoming indignation, of an attempt either to influence the mind of a judge on a subject upon which he was about to act in his judicial capacity, or to deter him, by threats, from a faithful discharge of his duty; and said that he should, in all cases, discharge his duty in the execution of the laws of his country, regardless of every attempt to bias his mind, or to deter him by threats.

The cases of those gentlemen who have been recognized to answer the information lodged against them for privateering under South American flags, against the commerce of nations with whom our government is at peace, will be laid before the grand jury; and, if bills are found, they will probably have their trials during the term.

A private letter from St. Bartholomew, dated October 8th, and received in this city, states that the government of Sweden has sold that island, to what power is not known, but almost certainly to Russia. The sale was made on the 9th of June last, and is to be consummated in December next. This has much disappointed a hope, which the inhabitants appear to have indulged in, that the United States would have purchased it—for what purpose, however, or with what object, we do not exactly see.

[Nat. Intell.]

A letter from Boston states that information had reached that place, that 400 troops were about sailing from Havana, to take possession of Pensacola.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 11.
ACTUAL PRICES OF MARYLAND
STAPLE.

Tobacco.—As to this article, we understand that recent advices have been received at Georgetown, D. C. from Mr. Murdock, an eminent merchant of London, formerly of *Bladenburg*, stating the sale of a cargo of tobacco in Holland at \$30 per cwt. Here the price has somewhat improved since our last quotations, particularly inferior qualities. It may be quoted at
First quality, \$16 to 18
Second do. 15 to 17
We learn that Mr. Benjamin Owing sold his crop for 20 dollars round.
Wheat from \$1.83 to 1.95. A load of 1000 bushels sold yesterday for \$1.95.
Rye, at 85 cents.
Oats, 45 to 50 do.

CONNECTICUT.

From some explanations in a Connecticut paper, it appears that the law prohibiting travelling on Sunday has not been repealed, and those that contravene said law in that state will be subjected to a fine of three dollars and thirty four cents, with costs. Travellers, therefore, will be governed accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY.—The legislature of New-Jersey have increased the Governor's salary to 2200 dollars, and adjourned until the first Wednesday in January next.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 9.

Captain Anner, in 24 days from St. Croix, informs that a temporary embargo was laid on all vessels at that island, in consequence of an attack made on the government schooner St. Thomas, by a brigantine under the old Mexican flag. The St. Thomas, being short of hands, was obliged to run into Bass Edd harbor, where she was reinforced, and on the 23d ult. proceeded to sea in pursuit of the above brig. Capt. Anner passed them next day in sight of each other.

NORFOLK, NOV. 7.

Tobacco Sale.—Yesterday there was a sale of Roanoke Tobacco at the Public Warehouse on Town Point. The quantity brought forward did not exceed 100 lbs. For sound merchantable tobacco, as high as \$16 was obtained, and for damaged, from 10 to \$14. It is believed by dealers in the article, that, for tobacco of the same quality, better prices could not have been obtained at any other market in this state.

State of the Paper currency.—Waite's Price Current of Paper, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 10th November inst. rates the Notes of the Banks of this District, generally, at from a half to one per cent. discount; those of the Bank of the Valley and its branches, at from two to two and a half per cent. discount; of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, at the same rate; of the best banks of Ohio, at from five to seven and a half; of others in Ohio, at from seven to ten per cent. discount; of the banks in Delaware, except the Bank of Delaware, at from seven to ten per cent.; and the Bank of Somerset, in Maryland, at from fifty to sixty! [Nat. Intell.]

The public sales at Milledgeville, of Alabama lands, closed on the 31st of last month. Thirty townships were offered. The amount of sales, at prices from two to fifty dollars an acre, exceeds one million of dollars.

The price of Stocks, as given in the Maryland Censor, rates U. S. six per cents. at from 101 to 103, United States Bank shares at 112, and the Baltimore Bank shares at varying from 5 to 10 per cent. advance, except the City Bank shares, which are rated as high as 25 dollars for 16 paid in.

ALEXANDRIA, (LOU.) Oct. 31. It is with particular pleasure we state, although the first part of the season was rather unfavorable, owing to the want of rain, that the Cotton Crops in this part of the state will be very good; the quantity will be great, larger than has been made for several years, and the Cotton of an excellent quality. The rot will be inconsiderable, and the season as yet, has been favorable for picking. Many planters in this parish will raise two thousand pounds to the acre.

NATCHEZ, Nov. 10. We regret to learn that the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Choctaws, for their lands within this state, have failed in the accomplishment of that desirable object, the cause of which we have been, as yet, unable to ascertain.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

A gentleman immediately from Louisiana informs us, that Gen. Ripley is concentrating a respectable force at Baton Rouge, to ascend Red river, and he understood thence to proceed and occupy the country in dispute between the U. States and Spain, lying between the Sabine and Rio del Norte. The necessity for this movement, at this time, is the assemblage of a large military and naval force there, which is said to be piratical in its character. It is rather, however, strange, that the U. S. should be unwilling to run the risk of embroiling the nation in a war by retaining Pensacola, Spain having taken umbrage, when we should suppose there would be much more excitement at the American arms being pushed towards the mines of Mexico. However, if what we might say, would have any weight, far be it from us to discourage this step—we think the territory lawfully ours, being unquestionably included in Louisiana, and knowing it to be of an immense value, we hope our government will do the nation justice by taking it. The district spoken of, is the most delightful, for the latitude, that the sun shines on—the soil is immensely rich, the climate healthy, and the local situation of it on the gulf, will ensure a wealthy and respectable population as soon as order is once established.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Natchitoches, dated October 28, to his friend in New-Orleans.

“Juan Beramindi and Jose Angel Navarro, arrived here last night, and confirm the news of the arrival at Atascosini of the expedition which I alluded to in my last; it is composed of 500 men, under the command of Don Juan de Casteneda; 200 men had made themselves masters of a fort belonging to Gen. Lallemand, and Casteneda had sent a flag of truce to Galveston, which had not returned at the departure of Beramindi. The object of the expedition appears to have been to destroy this fort and Galveston, and to intercept as much as possible the trade of the Comanches.—They have left 100 men on the Trinity at a plantation called the Salto, six leagues on the main road. It would seem that the commander does not wish to approach nearer to the frontier for fear of desertions—four deserters have already come in.

MILLEDGEVILLE, OCT. 27.

We have intelligence from the Florida posts on the east of the Appalachicola, in the occupancy of our troops, to the 5th inst. The hostile Indians, amounting, it was supposed, to about 1000 warriors, who had not come in, were in a state of starvation; many had died of hunger. A woman arrived at St. Marks the first of this month, with intimations from some of the principal out-lying chiefs, of a wish to surrender, provided their lives were spared, and the little remaining property they had left, of which the friendly Indians are inclined to rifle them, should be secured. These dispositions have been humbly encouraged by the commanding officer of the post; and little doubt is entertained but there will soon be a final termination of the Seminolian war, which has existed on our borders, and with many acts of cruelty, for nearly two years past. General Gaines has transferred his headquarters from Fort Hawkins to St. Mary's.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. The trial of Wm. Wood as accessory to the great mail robbery, occupied the circuit court nearly the whole of yesterday. The jury brought in their verdict at 9 o'clock, which subjects the prisoner to an imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

We are informed that the U. States' Branch Bank at New York has been robbed, to the amount of 19,000 dollars, by a clerk belonging to that institution. It is said that he got access to the chest where the notes were deposited for collection, and after taking them out to the amount above stated, obtained a loan upon them of 13,000 dollars from a broker, who, wanting the money before they became due, put them into the market, which led to the discovery of the robbery.

Mr. EUSTIS, our late minister to Holland, with his lady, and Mr. APPLETON, the late Secretary of Legation, have arrived in the City of Washington from Boston.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The Message of the President has not yet been received.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Holmes have been re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in Massachusetts.—In other districts, favorable changes have taken place.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—RESUMED.

On Friday last, official information was received by the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky, that the mother bank had suspended the payment of specie for its own notes, and ordered its branches to adopt a similar measure.—This intelligence astonished the officers and directors of the branch bank, no less than it did the community, and cast a gloom over the face of every body.—Steps were immediately taken to induce the Bank of Kentucky to change its course, and to resume specie payments. After a negotiation between that institution and the United States branch bank here, in which the latter displayed the utmost liberality, and the former considerable irresolution and indecision, the Bank of Kentucky, on Tuesday, determined to resume the payment of specie, and things accordingly are now proceeding as prior to the suspension. Paper of the Kentucky Bank and its branches is again the real representative of specie; and business is recovering from the shock, which the unnecessary, injudicious and unlawful conduct of the directors of that bank gave to it.

The character of Kentucky has exceedingly suffered by these proceedings. It behoves the legislature, now about to convene, to institute an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the directors of the state bank, and to adopt efficient measures, not only to prevent any future attempt to suspend specie payments, but promptly to coerce them from every bank in the state, which may at any time presume to refuse paying gold or silver for its own paper. Such measures will afford the only remedy for the almost overwhelming evils which have grown out of an excess of banking; and they are imperiously demanded by the public interest.

MR. HOLLEY.

The President of Transylvania University, has taken his station at the head of that institution, in the elegant new building erected for it. It is unnecessary to repeat the powerful inducements which this University now holds out to Western parents to send their sons to it. It is now prepared for the reception, accommodation, and complete education of young gentlemen, from 60 to 80 of whom have, we are informed, already entered, and others coming in.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We recommend to our readers an attentive perusal of the “broad view of our South American relations,” copied into another part of this paper, from the Delaware Watchman. The subject is ably discussed, and the information exhibited by the writer, minute. He has a little fallen into the same sort of error which he has censured in those who calumniate Puerreydon; he has unnecessarily cast reflections on the character and services of Artigas and Aruty, to say nothing of the Carreras. The proper course for us to pursue, is to support all, who are at all worthy of support, engaged in the glorious cause of South American emancipation, and to forbear from assailing any of the patriots, unless their conduct be obviously and indisputably treasonable or hostile to the success of their fellow citizens. It becomes us to do or say nothing which shall retard the achievement of the liberties of the South.

MR. CLAY.

Has not been permitted even to pay a visit, for two or three days, to his son, now at Harvard University, without being persecuted by the ridiculous and pompous complimentary notices of the Boston federal prints. The “honorable” Mr. Clay dined at such a place, on such a day; the “honorable” Mr. Clay attended divine worship at the Rev. Mr. Channing's; the “honorable” Mr. Clay lost a part of his baggage at the great Exchange fire; the “honorable” Mr. Clay carried a trunk to a neighboring house, then took his station to hand water, and then lodged at Mr. Blake's; these silly titles, and this equally silly record of every thing done by our representative, disgrace the federal party at Boston, and dishonor our country. We hope that Mr. Clay made his retreat from the head quarters of aristocracy and pompous folly as soon as possible.—Certain we are, from the plainness and simplicity of his character and manners, that the sort of puffing administered to him in Major Bobadil's Centinel, was disgusting to him in the extreme. We should think that the Bostonians might extend their hospitality to western and southern gentlemen, without proclaiming every instance of it to the world, in their newspapers.

NEW NAVY SECRETARY.

SMITH THOMPSON, Esq. who has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, is, we learn, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, and has been a uniform republican. He is said to be a man of talents, and to reflect credit on the bench. So far, his appointment has been correct and judicious; but whether he has devoted much attention to political economy, to commercial operations, or to naval tactics, is not so certain. We hope, however, that he will prove to be a good Secretary: we have no doubt, from information, that he is a much more able man than his predecessor.

THEATRICAL.

Saturday night last closed our Theatre for the present season. The benefit having been for Mr. S. DRAKE, an unexampled audience, for the western country, crowded the house. Many who went, could not approach within view or hearing of the stage. The amount of money received, was six hundred and forty-seven dollars. Two hundred and fifty ladies appeared, and constituted the most splendid ornament that Kentucky had ever witnessed at a dramatic representation. The attention of Mr. S. DRAKE in the management of the Theatre, during his father's absence; his merit as a player; the decorum of his conduct in society, without intending to reflect on any member of the company; and above all the liberality which has been displayed by Mr. D. in giving benefits to two humane institutions, have endeared him to Lexington; and I am proud to say it, he met his reward on Saturday night.

GLEANINGS.

Letters received in this vicinity, says the Delaware Watchman, from our squadron in the Mediterranean, state that Madam Ney, and the Dutchess de St. Len, late Queen of Holland and wife of Louis Bonaparte, have residences in the vicinity of Leghorn, at Montenero, and have visited commodore Stewart's ship the Franklin.

Joao Portugal Calhorda has been recognised by the President of the United States, as Portuguese vice-consul for the state of North Carolina.

A letter from Caracas to a merchant in New York, dated October 22, says, “it is reported that the Spanish and Patriotic squadrons have had an engagement off La Guayra, and that the former were defeated. Should admiral Brion have been successful, Gen. Bolivar will no doubt gain advantages, and probably advance with his army from Guayana, where he has been some time quartered. Part of Brion's squadron was sent in boats to La Guayra at night for the purpose of cutting out vessels, but was obliged to retreat.”

From all quarters there appears a constant clamor against the banks. The southern and western states are now suffering under the same malady that so seriously afflicted the eastern states, a few years since, commencing with the wild projects of Andrew Dexter, and terminating in the dissolution of nearly all the country banks in that quarter. Great distress was created at the time, which we well remember; but as soon as the “chaff” was severed from the wheat, the body politic was restored to a healthy condition. Many of the country banks are shutting up shops, and the sooner we are rid of these baseless fabrics, the sooner shall we be restored to the banking principles upon solvent ground.

During the sitting of the legislature of the state of Rhode Island, which closed this month, charters for three new banks were granted—one in Bristol, to be called the Mount Hope Bank; one in Burrillville, to be called the Burrillville Bank; and one in Smithfield, to be called the New England Pacific Bank. There are now, including the U. States Branch, THIRTY-FIVE banks in the small state of Rhode Island; one for about every 2400 inhabitants!

Mr. Paulding's Poem, “The Backwoodsman,” is quoted in other papers with distinguished marks of approbation. We trust a more formal and extensive notice will be taken of it in our reviews. This is paving the way for the permanent establishment of a literary character of our own; and in truth in the way of poetry, “plucking up drowning honor by the locks.”

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

FROM MALAGA.

We learn from capt. Davis, of the brig Eunice, from Malaga, that in consequence of the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States, the merchants at Malaga refused to charter American vessels, fearing a war between the two powers, which they considered as certain. Markets—fruit scarce and high. A number of American vessels had left Malaga in ballast.

CHILLICOTHE, NOV. 18.

On Monday last, two wagon loads of specie took up the line of march from the Branch Bank at this place for Pittsburgh, designed to replenish the vaults of the mother bank in Philadelphia. The amount, together with that which was deposited some time ago in Steubenville, for the same purpose, is about 120,000 dollars.

The Bank of Georgetown, since the stoppage at Cincinnati, has experienced some heavy draws of specie, but we are assured that it is able to meet all demands, notwithstanding the illiberal course pursued by the banks in Cincinnati, or by some of the citizens of that place, who refused to take from the Bank of Georgetown their own paper to a large amount, perhaps ten thousand dollars. However great the conflict with the banks and with individuals, we feel very confident of the solvency of the Kentucky banks in general.—G. Fat.

DEFENSIVE.

The subjoined extract shows the absurdity and injustice of the blame attached to the United States' Bank, by the Cincinnati banks and their friends. Equally or more unfounded is the clamor raised in Kentucky against the United States' branch bank located here.

FROM THE CINCINNATI INQUIRER.

The following brief statement is made with confidence, and with the knowledge that its correctness will not be denied or questioned by any director of the banks of this city.

1st. The debt due from our city banks to the bank of the United States, is a large one, and has grown almost exclusively out of the public deposits.

2d. Above two hundred thousand dollars of this debt has been standing about 18 months, and a large proportion of the residue, near a year.

3d. The banks were repeatedly advised, more than ten months ago, that it was the wish of the bank of the United States that their debts to the office should be reduced and kept within moderate bounds.

4th. About the beginning of August last, they were notified in form, by the cashier of the branch, that an order had been received from the bank of the United States, requiring them to reduce their respective balances to the office, by monthly instalments of 20 per cent. on the amount. And the necessity which occasioned this requisition, was made known to them; namely, that the government had notified the bank of the United States of its intention to pay off its Louisiana debt, which would require from the vaults of that institution between six and seven millions of dollars.

5th. This requisition was not complied with—but in lieu of it, a remonstrance was forwarded to the bank of the United States, in which they openly avowed their inability to pay their debt to the branch, either in specie, or in drafts on eastern cities—with much other injudicious matter, which it is not immediately necessary to notice; but containing no distinct or determinate proposition in relation to the debt.

Now, if, under these circumstances, any reasonable man were asked, what course the directors of the bank of the United States ought to pursue—he would answer, *They have no choice.* It would be madness in them to continue to receive, as cash, the notes of banks avowedly incompetent to the payment of their debts, or to the redemption of their paper in specie. Yet for declining to receive such notes, and for requiring, after a long and unprecedented indulgence, the payment of its just demands, the bank of the U. States stands charged with being guilty of “the most high-handed oppression ever attempted in a free country!” How absurd! how sublimely ridiculous!

After ten months' notice—after a formal, but moderate requisition, made 3 months ago—after an acknowledged inability and total non-compliance on the part of the banks, is it not truly astonishing, that sober and sensible men should talk of “high-handed oppression, and unexpected demands?”

The real causes of our monied embarrassments are to be traced to a period and circumstances anterior to the existence of the bank of the United States. They are owing, first, to an unwarrantable extension of banking, and to excessive issues during the war. Secondly, to an overwhelming balance of trade, arising from the madness of mercantile speculations and engagements. And, thirdly, to the transfer of the immense revenue, arising from the sale of public lands, to other parts of the union.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

MR. RODNEY has laid before the President a long and very interesting report upon the subject of his late mission to the Rio de La Plata, accompanied by a very able note advocating the justice and expediency of acknowledging the independence of the United Provinces of La Plata. In adopting this manly course, Mr. Rodney has realized the expectations of his friends, and met the wishes of a large majority of the nation. He now stands before the country as an open, honorable, and consistent statesman, and a firm, undeviating advocate of the rights of man. Disdaining to “palter with us in a double sense,” when great and important interests are at stake, he has advocated, with sincerity, a measure sanctioned by the dictates of his judgment and the feelings of his heart. In so doing, we repeat our belief, that he will be supported by the suffrages of the nation, whose generous feeling in favor of the patriot cause, will derive additional force from the sanction conferred upon it by the able report to which we have referred.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

We understand that C. A. RODNEY, one of the South American commissioners, has completed his report and handed it in to the President of the United States; and are happy to learn that he is unequivocally in favor of a recognition of the independent provinces on the La Plata. We wish we could say as much for Mr. GRAHAM, who, we hear, entertains a different opinion. A diplomatic mission to Rio Janeiro is now spoken of for the latter gentleman. The other commissioner, Judge BLAND, is expected here in a day or two, having arrived in Baltimore, to furnish his statement to the President.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGO.

The recent law of Congress, prohibiting the entry into our ports of foreign vessels from places not open to our ships, is likely to produce the effect intended. The general assembly of Jamaica, have voted to present a memorial to the prince regent, representing the dreadful evils which they are threatened with by our navigation laws. Our law places trade on a reciprocal footing—and gives a participation only where we receive it. Heretofore we have permitted Great Britain to carry on exclusively the commerce between her colonies and us, our vessels having been excluded the ports of the former except on particular emergencies.

NORFOLK, NOV. 7.

The United States frigate MACDONALD, John Downes, esq. commander, got under weigh from the navy yard at Gosport, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and came to anchor in Hampton Roads about 2 P.M. She was completely equipped with all necessary stores for a long cruise, and sailed into the Roads with as much facility as when she came up to the navy yard, about three weeks ago, without many of our citizens being apprised of her approach. Her appearance yes-

terday was very impressive, for she was in elegant order, and, as we learn, much better prepared for her cruise than when she left Boston, being furnished with many spare articles of equipment, which, from peculiar circumstances, could not be obtained in Boston at the time of her outfit. She will probably sail from the Roads on Sunday, bound to the north-west coast of America.

Generals SWIFT and BERNARD, and Captain POUSSIN, aid to the latter, came passengers in the steam boat Virginia yesterday, from Baltimore, and were landed at Old Point Comfort, where the United States' fortifications are constructing.

DIED.
At Baltimore, on the 9th inst. Col. DANIEL DULANEY, a veteran of the revolution, and a tried patriot.

AUCTION.

SALES BY SHREVE & COMBS.

Tomorrow Morning,

At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs' Auction Rooms,

WILL BE SOLD,

20 bbls Sugar
1 box Men's Shoes
Cloths and Coatings
Jacquet Muslins
Hair Mattresses
1 eight day Clock
Roundabouts and Pantaloon
Super Rose Blankets, from 8-4 to 12-4
Hard-Ware, Watches, &c. &c.
SHREVE & COMBS,
Aucts. & Comm'n. Merch'ts.

Lex. Nov. 27, 1818—1t

FURNITURE—at Auction.

On FRIDAY NEXT, December 4,

At the residence of Mr. Jno. Norvell, on High street, will be sold all his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. Payment will be received in any kind of current Kentucky, Tennessee, Carolina or Virginia paper. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
SHREVE & COMBS, Aucts.

GOLD LEAF.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, a few packages GOLD LEAF.

N. PORTER & CO.

Lexington, Nov. 27—3t

Notice.

WHEREAS Sarah Matthews executed, on the 5th January, 1814, to the subscribers, a bond for \$360, due 20th September, 1819, the said bond has since been paid by Larkin Price. Any person finding the same, will please return it.

GEORGE MOFFETT.

CONCERT.

ON Tuesday, the 1st of December, will be presented by the Handel & Haydn Society, a concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at Mr. Keen's Tavern.

The particulars will be expressed in the bills on the day preceding.

N. B. The members of the Society are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance on Saturday Evening, at the usual place.

WANTED,

CLOVER, TIMOTHY and FLAX-SEED; also, TALLOW, HOGS' LARD, COWS' FOOT OIL, and PALMA CHRISTI SEED—for which the highest price will be given, by
JOAN STICKNEY.

WHO WANTS TO HIRE

By the year, two or three Negroes, men and women, of good disposition, and honest.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees for the Transylvania University, will be held on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, at the University.
CHARLES HUMPHREYS, CPE.

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, containing 140 acres of FIRST RATE LAND, adjoining the plantation of Mr. T. Crawford, near the Walnut Hill Meeting-House, near the road from Lexington to Rogers' Landing, about 7 1/2 miles from Lexington. There are about 80 acres cleared, the balance timbered; 200 bearing Apple Trees, a Peach Orchard, well watered; with a comfortable Dwelling-House, and other convenient buildings. The terms will be made known by the subscriber, on the premises.

ARCHD. MILVAIN, Szn.

Fayette, Nov. 27, 1818—3t

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the county and town, will be held at the Court-House in Lexington, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, to receive the report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Kentucky.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Farmers & Mechanics Bank

of Lexington.

An election for a President and eight Directors, agreeably to law, will be held at their Banking-House, on the first day of January next.

By order of the President and Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1818—5t

ENGRAVING.

THE subscriber will execute SEALS of all kinds, for Banks, Public Offices, Notaries, Corporations, &c. Also, LETTER STAMPS for Post-Offices, BLANK AND FLOWER ROLLS, FLOWERS and LETTERS, for Book-Binders; BRANDS for Mills—and Engraving generally, on moderate terms.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

Lexington, Nov. 27, 1818—7t

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 14th instant, at the old stand of William Holliday, on the Limestone road, a DARK BROWN MARE, upwards of sixteen hands high, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old; the appearance of a fistula on her neck, well made, and in good order.—TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for delivering her at the above place, or hiding down to the subscriber where she can be had.

CARL ROSS.

Nicholas County, Nov. 27, 1818—3t

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.)

LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

LEXINGTON ATHENÆUM.

FIRST CLASS.

S C H E M E.		
1 Prize of 4000 Dollars	is	\$4,000
2 of 1000	is	2,000
2 of 500	is	1,000
10 of 100	is	1,000
20 of 50	is	1,000
35 of 20	is	700
120 of 10	is	1,200
820 of 5	is	4,100

3000 Tickets at \$5 is \$15,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

Of the above, the following are

STATIONARY PRIZES:

1st drawn ticket will be entitled to \$100
1st " " 2d day's drawing 500
1st " " 3d " " 500
1st " " 4th " " 1000
1st " " 5th " " 1000
1st " " 6th " " 4000

The \$100 prize, as awarded for the first drawn ticket on the first day's drawing, to be payable in part by 10 tickets, valued at 50 dollars. The tickets reserved are from No. 1 to No. 10, inclusive.

The \$500 prize, as awarded on the second and third days' drawing, to be each payable in part by 25 tickets, valued at 125 dollars—Nos 11 to 35, inclusive, for that on the second, and Nos 36 to 60, inclusive, for that on the third day's drawing.

The \$1000 prize, as awarded on the fourth and fifth days' drawing, to be each payable in part by 75 tickets, valued at \$75 dollars—Nos 61 to 135, inclusive, for that on the fourth, and Nos 136 to 210, inclusive, for that on the fifth day's drawing.

The capital prize of \$4000, as awarded on the sixth day's drawing, to be payable in part by 200 tickets, valued at 4000 dollars. The Nos reserved are from 211 to 410, inclusive.

All prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, in Notes of the chartered Banks of Kentucky, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the drawing, will be considered as donations to the institution.

Five hundred numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published in the newspapers of the town of Lexington.

In presenting this Scheme to the public, the Managers cannot but express the confidence they feel, that it will be favorably received, and promptly encouraged, not only on account of the flattering prospects it offers to adventurers, but more especially on account of the object it is intended to promote.

The Lexington Athenæum is a valuable public institution, calculated at once to create and to gratify a taste for literature. It furnishes an agreeable and useful resort, and constitutes a prolific source of information to the citizens of Lexington, and to the numerous strangers who so constantly visit it. But it is peculiarly valuable for the aid it may afford to the enquirer into the history and antiquities of the western country. The mineralogical cabinet, connected with this institution, has been brought to its present promising condition by the almost unaided efforts of an individual.

The institution now looks to the public for some little encouragement, and surely it will not be permitted to look in vain. The friends of science, and all who have any regard for the literary reputation of Kentucky, will doubtless be prompt to aid and to build up this infant establishment.

Tickets to be had at the Book-Store of J. W. PALMER, opposite the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, a few doors below Keen's Tavern, who is appointed sole Agent for the sale of Tickets.

J. D. CLIFFORD,
J. W. WORSLEY,
B. GAINES,
J. W. PALMER,
THOMAS
Lexington, Nov. 27, 1818—4t

OHIO LANDS,

FOR CASH OR NEGROES.

SEVERAL thousand acres of Ohio Lands, lying in fine positions, will be sold for Cash, or exchanged for Negroes, and great bargains given. Enquire of the printer.

November 27, 1818—5t

Notice.

WAS FOUND, on Monday, the 16th inst. by one of my black boys, EIGHT DOLLARS, in bank notes. He says he found them in the public road, not far from major Robb's.—The owner is requested to come forward and describe the size of the notes, and what banks they are on, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take them.

The subscriber being about to remove from this to the lower end of the state, requests all those having claims against him to bring them forward, well adjusted, for payment, and those who know themselves indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOHN WRIGHT.

Fayette County, Nov. 27, 1818—3t

WHEAT.

ALIBERAL PRICE may always be had for

WHEAT, at the Tammany Mills—

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE

CONSTANTLY KEPT FOR SALE:

Superfine and common FLOUR, by the quantity, or by the single barrel or half bbl.

SHIP STUFF

SHORTS, and

